SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

The Golden Gater

SUMMER SESSION

Vol. 55 No. 34 | SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA | Thursday, July 31, 1952

Course on India Relations To Highlight Post Session

The post session of San Francisco State college held from August 4-22 will be highlighted by International Relations, s191, a course which will deal with India: an area study in intercultural relations.

The purpose of this course will be to introduce and illustrate some of the major conditions in the process of cultural change and exchange, using the case of India in contact with Western civilization as the vehicle of discussion. A series of lectures following the main line of organization given below will occupy about one-half the class time. The purpose of the lectures is to provide a core of information and interpretation to guide individual work and group discussions. The other half of the class periods will be devoted to exchange of views within the class and to several panel discussions organized according to the needs of the moment during the development of the subject. Each person enrolled in the workshop is expected to develop a project according to his own needs and interests. It is likely that this study will fall into two categories—work on development of teaching materials suitable for use in the schools or on a particular topic dealing with intercultural relations.

The consequences and reactions which came with the cultural intrusion of the Western world in India, beginning with Portuguese in the 15th century and continuing to the present time, will be explored. Several principles which describe common social reactions to strange or foreign ideas, practices, and attitudes will be tested.

"If the workshop participants find they can put their trust in these principles they will have discovered some tools they may use to correct their own thinking and to aid themselves and others develop sympathy and understanding." The importance of this enquiry will be evident particularly to teachers who face such problems constantly in the teaching of the social studies in the schools.

The main outline of the course is divided into six categories: General perspective on cultural influences between peoples; some dominant characteristics in Indian culture; major characteristics of European culture; the hypothesis of intercultural action; impact of Europe on India; and impact of India on Europe.

The workshop leads to and culminates in the Fourth Annual Summer Institute, August 20-22, presented by the World Affairs Council of Northern California, American Association

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Tri-Omega Used Book Exchange To Begin Operation Here Today

The Big Top . . .

(Photo courtesy of M/Sgt. Joe Baker, U.S.A.F.)

ON THE WAY UP: Laying the "cornerstone" for the tent which will house the Tri-Omega Used Book Exchange are from right to left: Stu Hosman, Bob Preston, Ron Retina, Clark Williams, Hal Grant.

Textbooks Sold on Consignment; Student Profits Up 25 Per Cent

Under the auspices of the Tri-Omega fraternity, a student-operated, used book service will commence operations today. The exchange will be open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. during registration and the first week of post-session. Headquarters for the book "pool" will be in a tent situated on the upper playground next to the maintenance building.

Up to the present time the bookstore has handled the buying and selling of used books, but although they have sold these used books at 75 per cent, due to higher overhead, they could only buy them for 50 per cent. Because of this and the fact that the bookstore is handicapped for space, Miss Sally Wilde, manager of the bookstore, has given full approval to the Tri-Omega plan. Beginning with the post-session and continuing throughout all future semesters, the Tri-Omega book "pool" will handle all used book transactions at S. F. State.

The used book exchange will be patterned after those in other colleges and universities that are operated by the students. The advantage of this type of service is that students will not only be able to buy used books at 75 per cent of their original value, but they will also be able to sell them at 75 per cent. Up to now a student has only been able to get 50 per cent for his book at the bookstore.

The basic idea of the Tri-Omega Used Book Exchange is this: A student wishing to sell his books for 75 per cent will leave them on a consignment basis with the U.B.E. He will pay only 10 cents for each book he leaves, no matter how expensive the book. For each book he leaves he will receive a numbered receipt card, and as each of his books are sold, the corresponding numbers will be posted. When he sees any of his numbers posted, he then exchanges his receipt card for the cash amount his books sold for.

When Tri-Omega fraternity formed last semester, the recognized need for a service such as this was included in their constitution as the group's service to the college.

Three-Week Institute on Economic Education To Be Held at Mills College During August

Mills College will be the scene of a three weeks' institute on economic education to be held from August 3 to August 22. The institute is being sponsored by San Francisco State college in cooperation with the Joint Council on Economic Education, California State Department of Education, and leading business and industrial firms of the San Francisco Bay Area.

The Joint Council on Economic Education is a non-profit, educational organization created to help school systems improve the quality of social and economic education. This organization was founded in 1948 with the assistance of Professor G. Derwood Baker of New York University, who is the present chairman of the Joint Council. Professor Baker has had a wide experience in the field of education as a teacher of social studies, a principal of public and private schools, and as a city superintendent of schools. He is experienced in industry as well as education, for during the war he held the position of director of industrial and labor relations.

Participants for this institute have been limited to teachers and administrators from secondary schools in Northern California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. From the numerous applications received, 70 have been accepted. These 70 teachers shall receive a workshop fellowship which provides room and board and all costs of instruction. The financing of the institute and the fellowships has been undertaken by business and industrial firms of the Bay Area.

The program for the institute has been arranged so as to give the participating teachers educational and interesting sessions, a maximum of enjoyment, and excellent environment.

The evening and the day sessions shall cover both domestic and international economic problems and issues. The theme of the institute being the problem of economic education in the public schools, such timely subjects as labor-management relations, social security, conservation, world trade, foreign economic policy, and pressure groups will be treated to help the teacher and his students understand life in our American economic society.

G. Derwood Baker

Top-level personalities are included in the staff of educators, lecturers, and businessmen. The University of California is represented by four of its faculty members: Sanford A. Mosk, J. B. Condliffe, and Professor Landauer, professors of economics, and Douglas F. Dowd, lecturer in economics.

Other educators and lecturers on the agenda include Fred A. Breier, University of San Francisco; A. D. H. Kaplan, senior economist, Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.; and E. S. Shaw, professor of economics, Stanford University. In the field of business and national economics Ray Blough, member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, Executive office of the President, Washington, D. C.; Louis J. Paradiso, chief statistician and assistant director, Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; and Tim Flynn, regional director of the C. I. O., San Francisco, are excellent choices for the board of consultants and speakers.

In addition to these visitors to the staff, the faculty of San Francisco State college is represented by Joseph Smith, Fred T. Wilhelms, Thomas Lantos, George E. Outland, J. Paul Leonard, president of the college, and S. Joseph De Brum, director of the Institute and associate professor in the division of Business at State.

Dr. De Brum is untiring in his efforts to make this Institute on Economic Education a success because he believes that "much more emphasis in economic matters needs to be placed in our secondary school programs in order to enable our younger citizens to live more intelligently and efficiently in our present society." He went on to say, "San Francisco State college is proud to participate in this national movement to promote greater interest in economic problems and issues among teachers and students. Our college will, along with major universities

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Lecture Series May Be Extended To Fall Semester

Plans are now being made to extend the summer lecture series to fall semester, according to Jack Healy, acting administrator of student affairs.

Tentative plans also call for continuing other summer activities, including the coffee hours, movies, and recreation nights.

The lectures will be given every two weeks. The free movies will be given on the alternating weeks.

A slight change in the type of lectures to be given is expected, according to Healy. This is due, he explained, to the change in the type of student at State in regular semesters.

This does not mean that the caliber of the lecturers will drop, Healy added.

The activity plans for fall are all subject to approval of the Board of Directors.

OFFICIAL COLLEGE NOTICE

All students, at the time of their next registration, must bring with them the form 1907 issued at the time they were last under the G. I. Bill. This regulation is due to a recent ruling by the Veterans' Administration stating that each reentrance form must show the objective. At the present time this is the only way that the situation may be handled.

Any student who is graduating this semester and wishes to go on to a higher degree must fill out a Request for Change of Course before the end of the semester.

If your authorization (1907cl) from the Veterans Administration does not state the degree that you are pursuing, or if your objective is indefinite, such as "unclassified," "teaching," or "credential," please stop at the Business office and call it to our attention. The Veterans Administration wants all objectives specific, as soon as possible.

All State veterans must have a new authorization for each period of enrollment. Contact Mr. Gillmore at 515 Van Ness for new authorizations unless a notice is posted stating a different procedure.

In the future all State veterans will have to bring their transcripts with them at the time of registration. In the event that the Registrar's office has not issued them at the time of registration, the veterans will be expected to bring the transcript in to the Business office within the week of registration.

All subsistence vouchers should be submitted to the Business office on or before the 7th of each month.

Golden Gater
EDITORIAL PAGE

An Enlightened Policy

The party ascending to leadership in November, whether Democratic or Republican, must take upon itself the task of effecting a foreign policy that is in keeping with a world undergoing political, economic, and social metamorphosis. Recognition must be accorded this transformation if policy is to be effective.

We have disregarded it in the past to our detriment. In the post-war years we sought to maintain the status quo while the bulk of the world population clamored for change. We attempted to bolster regimes in Asia and the Middle East shot through with corruption, governments whose interests were not in improving the lot of their people. We incurred the enmity of these freedom-seeking populations because of our immoral behavior, immoral in the sense that for a time we lost sight of our principles in an hysterical attempt to contain communism. We allied with Beelzebub to combat the Devil. For weapons in this vain attempt we used dollars and guns rather than the ideas from which our real strength derives.

Underlying communist successes in Asia was the desire of populations in that sector for a better way of life. The communists offered change while we attempted to maintain an intolerable situation, the kind of situation which compelled us to revolution in 1776.

Perhaps the failure of our policy lies in a lack of understanding of world conditions. Our foreign economic aid programs have won few friends for us because in application they have only bettered the lot of the rich, have not raised the living standard of the peoples of the underdeveloped areas. For example, in much of Asia and the Middle East the farm-tenancy system exists whereby the people who till the soil must give 90 to 95 per cent of their produce to idle landlords. The tenants are allowed to keep enough for a bare subsistence. When, under Point Four, we introduce methods which raise productivity, we are only making the landlords richer. The tenant must still be content with his 5 per cent and a miserable existence. His low living standard is not raised.

It becomes apparent that economic aid to many underdeveloped areas of the world will do little good without an accompanying social upheaval. The people must own the land to benefit from our aid.

We must encourage this upheaval, not seek to suppress it. Our dollars are not enough. In recent years we have opposed change when it should have been part of our philosophy. We contributed little to the Iranian effort to attain national sovereignty. Rather, in large measure, we hindered that effort. We who have always championed those aspiring to freedom turned our backs on Iran when we should have gone all out to lend moral as well as physical support. And now, Tunisians grow restless, seek to determine their own course. When they appealed to the United Nations we took a neutral stand which, in effect, was a thumbs down on their aspirations. Our action, to the Tunisians, signified approval of colonialism, a stand for reaction.

When a democratic nation becomes rigid with limited ideas, it must eventually crack. A great American, Justice William O. Douglas, has pointed up the danger of rigidity. If this sets in, he states, "we will lose the capacity for expert management. We will then become wedded to a few techniques, to a few devices. They will define our policy and at the same time limit our ability to alter or modify it . . . we will surrender a good deal of our power . . . Our weakness grows when we become intolerant of opposing ideas, depart from our standards . . . and borrow the policeman's philosophy from the enemy which we detest."

The Price of Democracy

It is rare that we can commend an action which aids or defends communists and communist sympathizers. But British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's quick defense of the rights of the Dean of Canterbury, commonly known as the Red Dean, is an example for democratic nations everywhere.

Churchill's philosophy that verbal outbursts of those like the Red Dean are the necessary price we must pay for free speech is one that McCarthyites might well heed. We should not deny the rights of citizenship to anyone whose ideas run contrary to democratic principle, whether he be Harry Bridges or Joe McCarthy. Nothing so imperils our security as the placement of limitations on the basic freedoms.

Cases such as those of Owen Lattimore, Sang Ryap Park, and the "Hollywood Ten" prove our need for a more tolerant attitude—preserving the freedom of others in order to preserve our own.

There is nothing to be gained by moving to the extreme right in order to counter an offensive from the extreme left, or vice versa. In each case, democracy dies. Our strength lies in adhering steadfastly to the middle path of freedom.

A toleration of the civil rights of American communists and a realization that an abridgement of their freedoms would imperil our own rights are proof enough that their kind is not needed to "liberate" the American people.

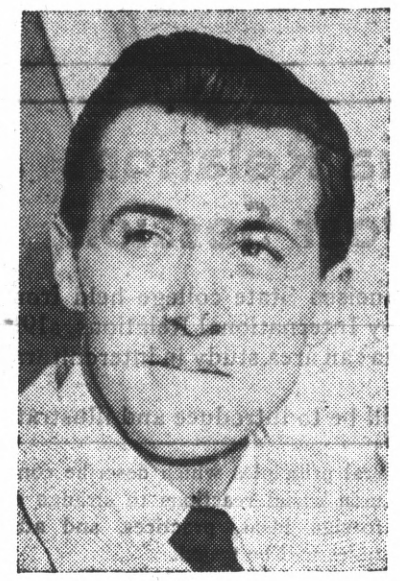
Gator Club President Walt Travis Outlines Group's History, Policy

"1952-53 will be a big year for the Gator club," declared President Walt Travis in a recent press interview.

Walt stressed in the interview that although the club is still suffering from growing pains, great strides have been taken since the organization's inception in 1950.

He went on to add that the popular misconception concerning the Gator club is that we exist solely for the purpose of promoting football at State. Although we do minutely aid the football program, the group was organized for the purpose of joining alumni and friends of the school in an effort to promote the good name of San Francisco State college.

In promoting the good name of the school, our energies have been devoted, for the most part, to the assistance of the publicity making activities of the school. In the last two years we have spent close to $3,000 on public relations work, grants, and student loans, Travis stated.



Walt Travis

Walt Travis is a graduate of State, class of '50. In his undergraduate days here he was a member of Phi Eta Chi, president of the Speakers' Bureau, '49 student body presidential candidate, and was valedictorian of his graduating class. Currently Walt is teaching at Richmond High school across the bay. He was recently promoted to departmental division chairman there.

Other officers of the organization are vice-president, Jim Johnston; treasurer, Don Burch, who was student body treasurer in '46; corresponding secretary, Mary Ellen Berry; and recording secretary, Mary Ann Earl.

Currently the club is trying to expand its present membership of 110. All alumni, students, and friends of the college are cordially invited to write for details of the club's activities and operation.

Inquiries may be addressed to Gator club, 124 Buchanan street, San Francisco, California.—H. G.

Course on India Offered at State In Post Session

(Continued from Page 1)

for the United Nations, and San Francisco State college.

Entitled "The Republic of India: a New Factor in World Affairs," the institute will deal with five areas for study and discussion: the physical, economic, and demographic factors that condition Indian life, India's wealth and poverty, an analysis of the current problems of India and an introduction to Indian politics and the national leaders.

The session will not only demonstrate the fact that Indians have a view of the world quite different from ours, but also that the fundamentals of the Indian way of life can be simply stated and readily understood.

The proposals being made by Indians to help themselves shall be considered.

The possibilities of a common ground for understanding and action and the drawing up of a balance sheet for those areas which give little or no promise of interaction and cooperation and those which do will be appraised.

The policies and activities of the Indian delegations to the United Nations will be reviewed in detail.

Another course offered during post session will be a Workshop in Human Relations, designed to assist people in working on practical problems of interpersonal and intergroup relations. Such problems as ways of working with adolescents to provide constructive outlets for their energies, planning school programs to help students appreciate those who are alike and different from themselves, setting up committees or other groups for specific jobs, planning classroom activities to foster children's social and emotional growth, are of concern to teachers, administrators, supervisors, parents, and community organization personnel; therefore, participants are invited from all of these groups.

The program includes forums at which speakers will present significant concepts about class and caste, community structure, developmental tasks, emotional needs, patterns of discrimination, the individual in relation to authority, group interaction, and other topics which have special significance for members of the workshop. Small work groups are provided for participants working on similar problems or projects. Much individual help by staff members is provided each participant in defining and carrying forward his plan of work. Maximum benefits of the workshop accrue to those participants who define problems for exploration in advance of actual registration. Inquiries concerning participation and registration should be addressed to the Workshop in Human Relations, San Francisco State.

—By Sylvia Smith.

Passing in Review

"Will Rogers Story"

Warner Brothers spent 10 full years preparing to film the life story of Will Rogers, but judging from what turned up locally yesterday as "The Will Rogers Story," their time as well as their money was spent in vain. Despite the lengthy preparatory period and the use of various top scripwriters along the way, including the late Mark Hellinger, "Will Rogers" succeeds in being little more than a modestly entertaining film about an overly-modest personality.

PAINFUL PLODDING

Will Rogers, Jr., plods painfully through his impersonation of his father as the script takes him from his early years of indecision, through his courtship and marriage to an incredibly insipid Jane Wyman, to his debut as an "entertainer" and humorist, and, finally, to his emergence as a political personality.

Through these various episodes of Rogers' life, and you can mark them off as easily as if you were following the film with a script in hand, few, if any, of the qualities which made Rogers nationally famous are registered convincingly. As the screen audience roars convulsively over Will's incisive and witty comments on national affairs, the live audience in the theatre struggles to manage even a faint grin. When Will starts in on his rope tricks as part of his act in the Ziegfeld Follies, in which he actually starred for several years, one wonders how any New York audience could be so easily entertained. It only happens in the movies.

All pretense at credulity is abandoned with the sequence covering the Democratic convention of 1932. Here we see Will being nominated for the presidential spot as a favorite son of Oklahoma, and everybody's dead serious! A tremendous demonstration is staged, and no one in the convention hall seems at all aware of a fellow named Roosevelt. Rogers' simple, unassuming, refusal speech is enough to send anyone home sick.

SUPERFICIAL BIOGRAPHY

Perhaps the film's greatest fault lies in the fact that the long period since Rogers' death has dulled the memory of the man for those who knew him, and consequently the cinema Will is portrayed as a fellow who strolled through life doing simple rope tricks and making people laugh; Rogers is left without a shred of personality. Even Eddie Cantor, appearing as himself, forgets that he is supposed to be honoring a living Will Rogers, and goes off on the nearest thing to a eulogy ever delivered under the guise of a testimonial.

Rogers, Jr., who had to be virtually "drafted" to play his father, is perhaps a shade too close to the character to portray it objectively. As a result, Rogers, Sr., emerges as someone much too good to have ever been human. Jane Wyman, however, has no excuse for making her portrayal so dull other than a poor script. Miss Wyman gives her typically simpering and sickeningly saccharine touch to the role of Mrs. Rogers, which makes Mrs. Rogers as dull as Mr. Rogers.

Others giving standard performances in a uniformly uninspired cast include Mary Wickes, Noah Beery, Jr., and James Gleason.

In retrospect, the film, which closes with a travelogue covering various parks and statues dedicated to Will Rogers, is pretty uninspired, too.

—V. S.

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GRANT'S TOME

CHAPTER FIVE

By HAL GRANT

Although our column is usually devoted to sports highlights, the major portion of today's epistle will be spent on a problem that should be of major concern to every student on campus.

Currently there are no fraternities or sororities with national affiliations at San Francisco State college. Several local groups have, however, expressed desires to "go national" but they have been restrained by an antiquated ruling that was handed down by a vote of the faculty in 1938. The proposition to allow national fraternities and sororities at State College was overwhelmingly defeated then.

We feel that it is high time the Board of Directors of the ASSFSC and the CAA (Club Advisory Association) got together and initiated legislation to repeal this outdated decision.

We feel justified in supporting the cause for the establishment of national fraternities and sororities on this campus

1. The constitutions of many national fraternities and sororities now do not conflict with point eight of the eleven point program upon which clubs have been approved by the Associated Students and the Deans' Committee. **Point eight says "organizations must have no affiliation with a national organization that requires its chapter to support a specific position in controversial issues (political, economic, or social)."**

In 1938 when the anti-national fraternity and sorority rule was voted upon, the faculty may have been justified in their actions. At that time practically all national fraternities and sororities had discriminatory clauses in their constitutions. But in the last 14 years the situation has changed radically. At the present time in the United States over 40 colleges and universities have national organizations on their campuses that do not bar a person because of his race, color, creed, or political views.

2. When our new campus is completed next year, San Francisco State will become at least in part a resident school. Fraternities and sororities will become a necessity.

Ground at the new campus will probably be available for the construction of fraternity and sorority houses. But that ground will remain vacant unless we allow our local groups to affiliate with national organizations.

Name one local fraternity or sorority on campus at the present time that can afford to build a house. National groups, however, can and have offered to supply the necessary capital for such construction.

3. State graduates are competing in the business world every day with U.C., U.S.C., U.C.L.A., etc., graduates, but our graduates have a handicap to overcome. Without the tangible and intangible benefits of national organizations, the uphill struggle for success is much steeper.

Contrary to popular opinion, national fraternities and sororities do not have to be an expensive proposition. Kappa Sigma Kappa, a national group with over 75 chapters, charges each member only five dollars a year for national dues. This is only 9.6 cents per week. Unreasonable?

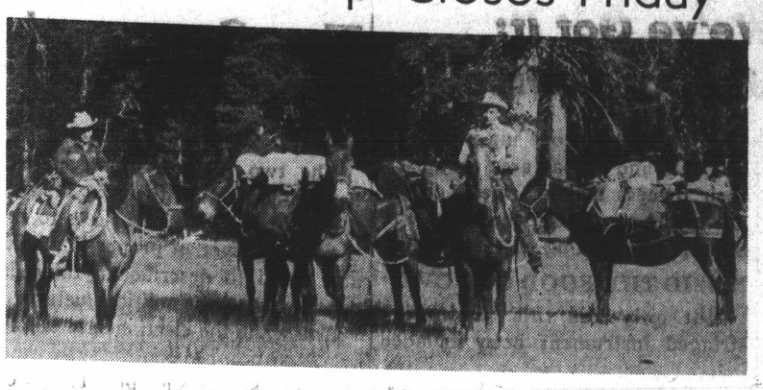
We feel confident that the new Board of Directors and CAA will continue to live up to the excellent reputation for progressive student government they have already gained this year, and that they will take the necessary steps to rid the ASSFSC of a defunct ruling.

* * *

Joe Willis, diminutive varsity golfer, turned back Olive Anderson last Friday morning for the men's singles championship in Dan Farmer's 11 a.m. tennis class.

Mary Ann Nylan defeated Beverly Clement for the women's title.

Summer Camp Closes Friday



Pack Trips, Swimming, and Riding Highlight Sessions at Camp Sierra

Ten adults and 40 children are currently taking part in State's outdoor and camping education program which concludes tomorrow at Camp Sierra, located at Yuba Pass, near Sierra City.

Three two-week camps have been held this year over an eight-week period; the program for the camping trips was planned to meet the needs of educators, camp leaders, and people interested in entering the field of organized camping. The pilot camp for children is conducted to give students an opportunity for counseling and observation in a natural setting.

Recreational activities at the camp include hiking, swimming, riding, crafts, community singing, and pack trips to explore the area as shown in the accompanying photograph.

A corresponding camp featuring a series of skiing trips is conducted during the winter months.

Disabled Vets to Receive Increase in Compensation

Almost 120,000 blind, crippled, and tuberculous veterans of all wars and peacetime service will receive increased payments in their compensation checks due September 1, 1952, under Public Law 427 signed by the President recently, the Veterans Administration announced early this week.

The VA said the increases are automatic for those veterans who are receiving compensation checks for the disabilities specified by the new law. However, veterans who are not on the compensation rolls and are covered by the new law should apply at their nearest VA regional office.

The new law goes into effect on August 1, and the increases will be reflected in the checks usually received by the veterans on September 1.

Veterans who will receive the increased checks are those who have been awarded statutory allowances for the loss, or loss of use, of either or both hands or feet, for blindness, and for total deafness (in combination with total blindness).

Veterans who are receiving a minimum monthly rate of compensation for arrested tuberculosis will also receive increased checks.

Statutory allowances are paid in addition to the basic compensation rates which are based on the degree of disability and range from $15.75 to $172.50.

The new bill authorizes for the first time for World War II veterans and veterans with service since the beginning of the Korean conflict a minimum monthly rate for arrested tuberculosis and a statutory allowance for the loss, or loss of use, of a creative organ. Up to now, these benefits have been available under existing law to certain World War I veterans only.

The new law made the following increases for veterans disabled in wartime or since the Korean conflict started:

1. Monthly statutory allowance for the loss, or loss of use, of one hand, one foot, or blindness of one eye increased from $42 to $47.

2. Monthly rate of compensation for the loss, or loss of use, of both hands, both feet, blindness, a total deafness, and various combinations of such disabilities increased from a range of $240 to $360, to a range of $266 to $400.

3. The minimum monthly rate of compensation for service-incurred tuberculosis which has been arrested, is increased from $60 to $67.

4. Monthly statutory allowance for loss, or loss of use, of a creative organ is increased from $30 to $47.

5. Certain seriously disabled World War I veterans with service-connected disabilities will receive increased monthly payments — from $198 to $220 for totally blind veterans; from $258 to $286 for totally blind veterans who have lost one or more limbs, and from $60 to $67 for veterans who need the regular aid and attendance of another person.

Placement Office Lists Openings; Need for Stenos

The placement office, CH 114, has announced the following job openings:

Stenographers are urgently needed. Requests come almost daily for them, and there are none available.

A model-type girl, size 12, 5 feet 5 inches or taller, is wanted by a department store college advisory board for selling and modeling.

Several girls are needed as food demonstrators. The pay is $15.80 per day, Friday and Saturday.

Night telephone operators are also needed.

Teaching positions open include vocal lessons, part-time, at a parochial school, and teaching nursery school. Applicants for the latter must have had experience with four- and five-year olds. No credential is required.

The following commissioned sales opportunities for men are available:

Sterling silver, 8 to 20 hours a week; vacuum cleaners, $100 per week guarantee; movie pass books, profit of 75 cents on each $3 book; and home freezers, plus six months' supply of frozen food, 10 per cent commission, with consumer appointments made for the salesmen.

Campus jobs open include a lab job, a switchboard operator, and a janitorial position.

Other jobs open include driving around a crippled magazine salesman on a commission basis, and department store sales for two weeks.

Applicants should go first to the placement office, CH 114.

Tango, Fox Trot Featured at YWCA

Club House Dance Night, featuring a half hour of dance instruction each week, is held every Thursday night at the YWCA, 620 Sutter street.

In past weeks, according to Miss Mary Ann Stengel; in charge of Dance Night, the tango, fox trot, and Latin American dances have been emphasized. In future weeks both these and other dances will be covered.

Dancing at the weekly sessions is to recorded music, but a special dance with an orchestra is scheduled before the end of summer.

The weekly dances are held from 8 to 11 p.m. each Thursday, and admission is 35 cents per person.

Econ Education Institute Set for August at Mills

(Continued from Page 1)

and colleges throughout the United States, play an important role in this national economic education project."

There has been an amazing growth in this field of economics since the inauguration of the first workshop at Syracuse University in 1948. In 1952 there are 24 Institutes scheduled as compared to 3 in 1949, 9 in 1950, and 14 in 1951. This year such major colleges of the east and middle west as the Universities of New York, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, and Northwestern, have adopted a program similar to ours.

The participants in the various workshops on economic education all over the country will be qualified to help their students prepare themselves to cope with the economic problems and needs of today and tomorrow.—By Laura Bottaro.

Summer enrollment at State shows a drop of 175 students from last year.

To the Visiting Students:

Thank you for your patronage.
We hope you have had a pleasant summer.

COLLEGE FOOD SERVICE

Typewriters Rented
GArfield 1-6633
2 MONTHS
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Rental applied on purchase of NEW PORTABLE
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To All State Students . . .
New Riviera
OFFERS A SPECIAL LUNCH
From 60c Up - - Regular Dinners From 95c Up
For Delicious Meals at Reasonable Prices. Plus A1 Service
You Can't Beat the New Riviera
531 Haight St.—2 blocks from S. F. State College Campus

DID ARTHUR DO IT?

Maybe! Anyway We've Got It; What Is It?—The Uke, of Course

Call it Arthur Godfrey. Call it spectacular advertising. Call it what you will, but recognize the fact that in the last few years, a cat-gut-strung, wooden, sound-boxed instrument known as the ukulele has gained a pinnacle of its own in the American recreational eye.

ARTHUR GODFREY ERA

After having faded into virtual oblivion after its ascent to popularity in the days of Cliff Edwards, it has been revived and has gained greater recognition than ever before. Perhaps today will enter the history annals of music as the days of Arthur Godfrey, for obviously he has played an important role in its recovery.

It may please all ukulelers to know that the musicians union now recognizes the heretofore "toy" as a genuine musical instrument and accepts ukulele players into its folds.

UKE POPULAR IN AREA

What has this to do with college? That might as well be a rhetorical question, for a stroll through the various campuses of the bay area will reveal the popularity of the minute guitar in the life of the college student.

If the distance traveled by strumming fingers could be added up, it would probably equal the distance between here and some far-away star. Wooden ukes, banjo ukes, plactic ukes, baritone ukes, they all can be found on bay area campuses, their owners making sweet, chordant music or at least making brave attempts, depending on their ability.

MUSIC THE FOOD OF LOVE

Not only has this diminutive stringed instrument been included in quartets and other organizations arising from interest in music, but it has also even been taken along on dates. Use your own imaginative faculties and consider how romantic, how sweet, and how musical a love can be with the assistance of this handy invention of the Portuguese.

VERSATILE INSTRUMENT

Yep! Thank the Portuguese and not the Hawaiians for the little source of pleasant background for group or solo singing. It has been used in serenades, it has been used for private entertainment, and it has been used on the pate of an unappreciative listener . . . not me, mind you.

It is the opinion of numerous authorities on the subject that the uke is a wonderful aid to social relationship (whatever that means).

VERY PUNNY

I, for one, will string along with it, hoping that "strumtime" it will be the proud possession of every music lover on campus, including Dr. Kruth, if he does not already own one.—**By Hal Grant.**

Direct National Primary Suggested To Strengthen Party Nominations

By Dale Tussing

The two major national parties having nominated their candidates, the political scene now turns to the elections proper, if proper is a suitable word to describe anything in our contemporary political picture.

And while the elections are taking our attention, it might be a good time to study the possibility of strengthening the structure of the system we now use in selecting our chief executive.

We might first consider the possibility of a direct national primary for nominating a president and vice-president. Under our present system, a candidate who received the top preferential vote in fourteen out of the sixteen states having preferential primary elections failed to receive his party's nomination.

NO REVISION

If the people are allowed to choose whom they prefer in primary elections, then perhaps the November elections need no revision.

However, the idea of a direct primary could be carried even further to a direct popular presidential vote in November.

Under the present system the citizen does not vote directly for either of the presidential candidates. He votes for someone he has probably never heard of before—the presidential elector. In only three states—California, Oregon, and Massachusetts—must the electors follow the popular vote in their states. True, the electors usually follow the popular vote, but as recently as 1948, a Tennessee elector voted for J. Strom Thurmond, although Harry S. Truman was the winner of the popular vote in that state.

Also in 1948, Henry A. Wallace, running under the banner of the Independent Progressive party, received well over a million votes, none of which were counted in the final returns. The only way his presence was felt was in splitting the Democratic party's vote in New York, giving that state's 45 electoral votes to Republican Thomas E. Dewey.

NO MAJORITY

If no candidate gets a majority of the electoral vote—and this was a probability in the last election—the House of Representatives elects the new President from the top three candidates, and the Senate picks the new Vice-President.

The candidate who wins a majority of the vote isn't necessarily the one who gets elected, if his opponent happens to get more votes in the right states. A candidate who received a bare majority in only a dozen states could conceivably be elected. Andrew Jackson in 1824, Samuel Tilden in 1876, and Grover Cleveland in 1888, all got the heaviest popular vote, but lost the election.

Conversely, a vote for the wrong candidate in any state will render that vote meaningless in the national totals. For example, it has been a long time since a Republican vote in the South has helped a Republican nominee to win.

With a direct popular vote election, the votes cast by the Republicans in Alabama would count, as would the Democratic votes in Maine.

NO WEIGHT

Only those voters on the right side in their respective states now carry any weight in the final totals. Their ballots provide only interesting post-election statistics for political columnists.

The electoral college was conceived with the philosophy that the voters were unlikely to be aware of the qualifications of the various candidates, and could leave such decisions to capable electors whose qualifications they did know.

Communications being what they are, this argument is rendered invalid. The only possible reason that our elections have not been liberalized is that the public servants, once in office, can find nothing wrong with an election system that put them there.

P-X
Post Exchange

Subject for a feature article and picture in the Mexico City Collegian is Dr. Elias Arnesen, chairman of S. F. State's Department of Humanities. Dr. Arnesen is currently spending his second summer on the Mexico City college faculty as a lecturer on the semantics of effective writing.

* * *

You can't hide a good thing: Last semester's feature story on the qualities of the ideal wife, which created a good deal of interest on campus, was quoted almost in its entirety by the Ball State News of the Ball State Teachers college at Muncie, Indiana.

* * *

Quote from Alabama University's Crimson-White review of Mickey Spillane's "I, The Jury": "Mike's specialty is offering what aid and comfort he can to any nymphomaniac who may be able to lure him on . . . all the women seem to be suffering from indigestion . . . (there are) many references to twitching stomach muscles."

* * *

Hal: "Somehow I gotta get a fifth for bridge tonight."

Al: "You don't need a fifth for bridge, you dope."

Hal: "Well, I guess a pint might just do."

—Michigan Lode News.

* * *

An old Maid's laughter: He! He! He!

—The Hangtown Noose.

* * *

Good Idea Dept.: The Bookstore at Ball State Teachers college held a "Bargain Day" early this month. Items reduced to one-half and one-third their original costs included gym shoes, shorts, block sweaters, stationery, college jewelry, gifts, and, of course, books.

* * *

Try this to beat the heat: It's been "Too Darn Hot" but—

We'll weather the weather
Whatever the weather
Whether we like it or not!

—Ball State News.

Cal Poly's answer to the recent nation-wide panty raids: "Push me in the pool as we did in yesteryear." Ten extra points are awarded if the victim is fully clothed.

* * *

Interesting item from the Cal-Poly Views: "There is no particular news to report about these two clubs except to say that both Dave Gigori, citrus club president, and Lloyd Wright, agricultural inspection club president, both look forward to good years next year." Good for them.

* * *

From the Berkeley Jacket: "When a boy and girl kiss and make up, the girl gets the kiss and the boy gets the makeup." So who's complaining?

New ID Card for New York Drivers

Californians under 21 years of age who plan to do any driving within the borders of New York state will find in effect there a new law requiring them to be able to show insurance identification cards, proving the existence of automobile liability policies covering the vehicles they operate, or covering their operation of any vehicle.

The New York state bureau of motor vehicles has notified the California department of motor vehicles that the law became effective July 1, 1952, and that insurance companies will distribute identification cards to all policyholders where required, to be carried at all times by minor operators when operating motor vehicles and motorcycles.

The Associated Students of San Francisco State college is officially a corporation under law.

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GRAY LINE APPOINTS ELMER BENEDICT STATE REPRESENTATIVE

The Gray Line of San Francisco, one of the nation's outstanding sightseeing organizations, has appointed a campus representative to help visiting teachers and others select tours of the Bay Area during their stay here. Tours, at nominal fares, are available throughout San Francisco, the East Bay, Marin County, Muir Woods (the Big Trees) and the Peninsula.

For information call HEmlock 1-7387 or check at the student body office.

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